

# THE NEW PRESIDENT

## Theodore Roosevelt Is Now the Nation's Chief Magistrate.

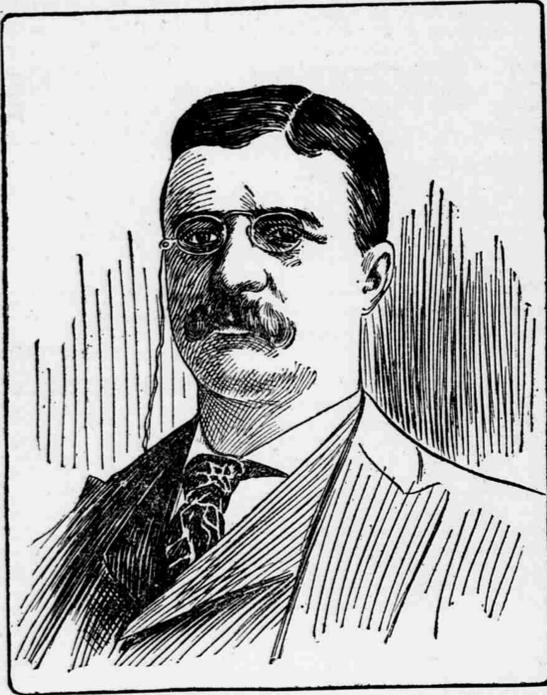
By the death of William McKinley at the hands of the assassin Czolgosz, Theodore Roosevelt, the Vice-President, becomes President of the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City October 27, 1858, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. By all laws of heredity he is a natural leader, as his ancestry on both his father's and his mother's side, who trace back beyond revolutionary days, were conspicuous by reason of their quality. His father was Theodore

among those who did not regard Mr. Blaine as the most available candidate of the party, but after the latter's nomination Mr. Roosevelt gave him his hearty support, and in the face of the remarkable defection in New York at that time.

In May, 1899, President Harrison appointed him civil service commissioner, and he served as president of the board until May, 1896. During his incumbency he was untiring in his efforts to apply the civil service prin-

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



Roosevelt, after whom he was named, and his mother, whose given name was Martha, was the daughter of James and Martha Bulloch of Georgia.

#### Educated at Home.

Young Roosevelt was primarily educated at home under private teachers, after which he entered Harvard, graduating in 1880. Those qualities of aggressiveness which have marked his more recent years of public life were present with him in college, and he was a conspicuous figure among his fellows.

It was an interesting period in the history of the party and the nation, and young Roosevelt entered upon the political field with eagerness and energy. The purification of political and official life had been for some time an



MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ideal with him, and with this came the belief in the efficacy of the application of civil-service rules to executive conduct. So strongly did he impress himself upon his political associates that in 1882 he was nominated for the state assembly and elected.

#### In the State Assembly.

He served for three years and soon came to be recognized as an able and fearless advocate of the people's rights and he succeeded in securing the passage of several measures of great benefit. The abolition of fees in the office of the county clerk and the abolition of the joint power of the board of aldermen in the mayor's appointments were among those of special benefit to the city of New York.

Another important work done by him was the investigation of the city government, and particularly the police department, in the winter of 1884. Another important service was securing the passage of the civil service reform law of 1884.

#### Runs for Mayor of New York.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was nominated as an independent candidate for mayor of New York, but, although endorsed by the Republicans, was defeated.

In 1884 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the national Republican convention. He had been

principles of merit and capacity to all executive departments. As a result of this zeal the country was shown the first practical application of the rules to civil government.

#### Civil Service Reformer.

He proved that unfinching civil-service reform was not only consistent with party loyalty, but in the highest degree was necessary to party service. None doubted the reformer's Republicanism, but it was not an easy task. Judgment, tact, honesty, energy, and a certain sturdy pugnacity were necessary to the accomplishment of his purpose. Every detail of the system was opened to carping criticism and to hostile attack. The administration itself was only friendly to the movement. Not only had politicians to be kept out of places, but competent servitors had to be provided.

#### In the Police Commission.

As president of the civil-service commission Mr. Roosevelt resigned in May, 1895, to become president of the New York board of police commissioners. Legislative investigation had shown the corruption in that body, and to this field he turned with a new zest. An uncompromising enforcement of law was his policy. It brought criticism and vituperation upon him, but he persisted. Honest methods in the police department were forced, and civil-service principles were embodied into the system of appointments and promotions. Sunday closing of saloons became a fact, and a seemingly observance of the day was insisted upon.

#### Navy's Assistant Secretary.

In April, 1897, Mr. Roosevelt was nominated by President McKinley to be assistant secretary of the navy. He pushed repairs on the ships and worked with might and main, forseeing a conflict with Spain. He left nothing undone to secure the highest efficiency in the navy.

On May 6, 1898, Mr. Roosevelt resigned this place to muster in a cavalry regiment for the Spanish war. Life in the west had made this a fitting ambition. As a hunter of big game, used to the saddle and the camp and an unerring shot with rifle and



ROOSEVELT'S COTTAGE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.

revolver, the country recognized in him the making of a dashing cavalry leader. He had experienced military duty in the New York National Guard in the '80s. Col. Wood was put in command of the Rough Riders; Mr. Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel. On

June 15 the regiment sailed to join Gen. Shafter in Cuba.

#### With the Rough Riders.

From the time of landing until the fall of Santiago the Rough Riders were giant figures in the campaign. Their work reached a climax on July 1, when Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt led the regiment in the desperate charge up San Juan hill. He had shared all the hardships of his men, and when he broke the red tape of discipline to complain of Gen. Shafter's camp and its dangers from disease the army was with him and the war department listened to his judgment. On July 11 he was commissioned a colonel of volunteers.

#### Elected Governor of New York.

Scarcely two months later the new military hero was nominated for governor of New York. In the convention he received 753 votes, against the 218 cast for Gov. Frank S. Black.

Col. Roosevelt entered into the campaign with characteristic energy. Men of all parties supported him and he was elected by a plurality of more than 18,000. His administration was very satisfactory to his state.

As reformer, official, military leader and state executive, he has carried his earnest dashing personality into it all.

#### As a Writer.

As a writer of outing papers his varied experiences on the trail have served him well. In biography, his life of Thomas H. Benton and of Gouverneur Morris have been praised. Essays and papers dealing with political life have added to this reputation. Of his latest work, "The Rough Riders" has been pointed to as "one of the most thrilling pieces of military history produced in recent years."

When his name was first proposed for the vice presidency, Mr. Roosevelt declined the honor, preferring to remain governor. He finally consented, after much pressure.

#### Mr. Roosevelt's Family.

Mr. Roosevelt has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Alice Lee of Boston; the second, Miss Edith Carow of New York. He is the father of six children, ranging from 16 to 3 years of age.

His domestic life is ideal. Whether ensconced in winter quarters at Albany or New York, or at the famous Roosevelt home at Oyster Bay on Long Island, he is an indulgent father and romps with his children with as much zest as the youngest of them. The youngsters are known as the Roosevelt half-dozen, and all reflect in some manner the paternal characteristic.

#### All Bright Children.

The oldest girl is Alice, tall, dark and serious looking. She rides her father's Cuban campaign horse with fearlessness and grace. The next olive branch is Theodore, Jr., or "young Teddy," the idol of his father's heart and a genuine chip of the old block. Young "Teddy" owns a shot gun and dreams of some day shooting bigger game than his father ever did. He also rides a pony of his own.

Alice, the eldest girl, is nearly 16. She is the only child by the first Mrs. Roosevelt. "Young Teddy," the pres-



ALICE ROOSEVELT.

ent Mrs. Roosevelt's oldest child, is 13. Then there are Kermit, 11; Ethel, 9; Archibald, 6, and Quentin, 3.

#### Shallow Lakes for Fish.

Prof. Marsh of Wisconsin, in speaking recently of the peculiarities of Lake Winnebago, said that it is remarkable for its shallowness. Although it is about twenty-eight miles in width, it has a depth of only twenty-five feet. This is due to the fact that the lake's outlet is constantly deepening and that its inlet is gradually filling its bottom with a sandy or earthy deposit. But Winnebago's shallowness makes it remarkably rich in fish; indeed, it is one of the most productive known. Shallow lakes always have more fish than deep ones, chiefly, perhaps, because there is more vegetation on the bottom of the shallow one. Vegetation does not flourish in deep water.

#### An Alphabetical Advertisement.

This alphabetical advertisement appeared in the London Times in 1842: To widowers and single gentlemen.—Wanted by a lady, a situation to superintend the household and preside at table. She is Agreeable, Becoming, Careful, Desirable, English, Facetious, Generous, Honest, Industrious, Judicious, Keen, Lively, Merry, Natty, Obedient, Philoposque, Quiet, Regular, Sociable, Tasteful, Useful, Vivacious, Womanish, Xantippish, Youthful, Zealous, etc. Address X. Y. Z., Simmonds' Library, Edgwareroad.

## MCKINLEY'S CHRONOLOGY

His Record From Farm to the White House.

### HOW A COUNTRY BOY ROSE.

Student, Soldier, Lawyer, Congressman, Governor and Finally Nation's Chief Executive—The Road that is Free to All American Boys.

Here is the chronological story of the life of William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States, whose tragic death at the hands of the anarchist assassin Czolgosz has brought deepest sorrow to the American people.

1843. Jan. 29. William McKinley, son of William and Nancy (Allison) McKinley, is born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, being the seventh of a family of nine children.

1852. The McKinley family removes to Poland, Mahoning county, O., where

law, and becomes a leading member of the bar of Stark county.

1872. Though not a candidate, very active as a campaign speaker in the Grant-Greeley presidential campaign.

1875. Especially active and conspicuous as a campaigner in the closely contested state election in which Rutherford B. Hayes is elected governor.

#### Elected to Congress.

1876. Elected member of the House of Representatives by 3,000 majority, his friend Hayes being elected to the presidency.

1878. Re-elected to Congress by 1,234 majority, his district in Ohio having been gerrymandered to his disadvantage by a Democratic legislature.

1880. Re-elected to Congress by 3,571 majority. Appointed a member of the ways and means committee to succeed President Garfield.

1882. The Republicans suffer reverses throughout the country in the congressional elections and McKinley is re-elected by a majority of only 8.

1884. Prominent in the opposition



A FAVORITE PICTURE OF MCKINLEY.

William studies at the Union seminary until he is 17.

1859. Becomes a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Poland.

1860. Enters the junior class in Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., but poor health prevents the completion of the course. Subsequently teaches in a public school near Poland and later becomes a clerk in the Poland post-office.

#### Enlists As a Private.

1861. June 11. Enlists as a private in Company E of the 23d Ohio Volunteer infantry.

1862. April 15. Promoted to commissary sergeant while in the winter's camp at Fayette, W. Va.

1862. Sept. 24. Promoted to second lieutenant, in recognition of services at the battle of Antietam. Wins the highest esteem of the colonel of the regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, and becomes a member of his staff.

1863. Feb. 7. Promoted to first lieutenant.

1864. July 25. Promoted to captain for gallantry at the battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, Va.

1864. Oct. 11. First vote for President cast, while on a march, for Abraham Lincoln.

1864. Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek (Oct. 19), Capt. McKinley serves on the staffs of Gen. George Crook and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

1865. Assigned as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington.

#### President Lincoln Brevets Him.

1865. March 13. Commissioned by President Lincoln as major by brevet in the volunteer United States army "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."

1865. July 26. Mustered out of the army with his regiment, having never been absent from his command on sick leave during more than four years' service.

1865. Returns to Poland and at once begins the study of law.

1866. Enters the Albany (N. Y.) Law School.

1867. Admitted to the bar at Warren, O., in March. Accepting the advice of an elder sister teaching in Canton, he begins the practice of law in Canton and makes that place his home.

#### His First Office.

1869. Elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county on the Republican ticket, although the county had usually been Democratic.

1871. Jan. 25. Marries Miss Ida Saxton of Canton. (Two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley—Kate in 1871 and Ida in 1873—and both lost in early childhood.)

1871. Falls of re-election as prosecuting attorney by forty-five votes, and for the next five years devotes himself successfully to the practice of

to the proposed "Morrison tariff" in congress.

1874. As a delegate at large to the Republican national convention in Chicago, actively supports James G. Blaine for the presidential nomination.

#### Again Elected to Congress.

1874. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,000.

1876. Re-elected to Congress by a majority of 2,550.

1876. Leads the minority opposition in Congress against the "Mills tariff bill."

1878. Delegate at large to the national convention in Chicago that nominated Benjamin Harrison, and serves as chairman of the committee on resolutions. Many delegates wish McKinley to become a nominee, but he stands firm in his support of John Sherman.

1878. Elected to Congress for the seventh successive time, receiving a majority of 4,100 votes.

1879. At the organization of the 51st Congress, is a candidate for speaker of the House, but is defeated on the third ballot in the Republican caucus by Thomas B. Reed.

#### Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.

1879. Upon the death of William D. Kelley in January McKinley becomes chairman of the ways and means committee and leader of his party in the House. He introduces a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenues," known as the "customs administration bill." He also introduces a general tariff bill. The bill becomes a law on Oct. 6.

1879. As a result of the gerrymandered congressional district and the reaction against the Republican party throughout the country, caused by the protracted struggle over the tariff bill, McKinley is defeated in the election for Congress by 300 votes in counties that had previously gone Democratic by 3,000.

#### Elected Governor of Ohio.

1891. Nov. 3. Elected governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, polling the largest vote that has ever been cast for governor in Ohio. His opponent is the Democratic governor, James E. Campbell.

1892. As delegate at large to the national convention at Minneapolis, McKinley refuses to permit the consideration of his name and supports the renomination of President Harrison. The roll call results as follows: Harrison 535, Blaine 182, McKinley 182, Reed 4, Lincoln 1.

1892. Death of William McKinley, Sr., in November.

1895. Unanimously renominated for governor of Ohio and re-elected by a plurality of 80,995, this majority being the greatest ever recorded, with a single exception during the civil war, for

any candidate in the history of the State.

1896. June 18. At the Republican national convention at St. Louis McKinley is nominated for president on the first ballot, the result of the voting being as follows: McKinley 661½, Reed 84½, Quay 60½, Morton 53, Allison 35½, Cameron 1.

#### Is Elected President.

1896. Nov. 3. Receives a popular vote in the presidential election of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan. In the electoral college later McKinley receives 271 votes, against 176 for Bryan.

1897. March 4. Inaugurated President of the United States for the twenty-eighth quadrennial term.

1897. March 6. Issues proclamation for an extra session of Congress to assemble March 15. The president's message dwells solely upon the need of a revision of the existing tariff law.

1897. May 17. In response to an appeal from the president Congress appropriates \$50,000 for the relief of the destitution in Cuba.

1897. July 24. The "Dingley tariff bill" receives the president's approval.

1897. Dec. 12. Death of President McKinley's mother at Canton, O.

1898. Both branches of Congress vote unanimously (the House on March 8 by a vote of 313 to 0 and the Senate by a vote of 76 to 0 on the following day) to place \$50,000,000 at the disposal of the president, to be used at his discretion "for the national defense."

#### His Ultimatum to Spain.

1898. March 23. The president sends to the Spanish government, through Minister Woodford at Madrid, an ultimatum regarding the intolerable condition of affairs in Cuba.

1898. March 28. The report of the court of inquiry on the destruction of the Maine at Havana, on Feb. 15, is transmitted by the president to Congress.

1898. April 11. The president sends a message to Congress outlining the situation, declaring that intervention is necessary and advising against the recognition of the Cuban government.

1898. April 21. The Spanish government sends Minister Woodford his passports, thus beginning the war.

1898. April 23. The president issues a call for 125,000 volunteers.

1898. April 24. Spain formally declares that war exists with the United States.

#### Recommends Declaration of War.

1898. April 25. In a message to Congress the president recommends the passage of a joint resolution declaring that war exists with Spain. On the same day both branches of Congress passed such a declaration.

1898. May 25. The president issues a call for 75,000 additional volunteers.

1898. June 29. Yale university confers upon President McKinley the degree of LL. D.

1898. July 7. Joint resolution of Congress provided for the annexation of Hawaii receives the approval of the president.

1898. Aug. 9. Spain formally accepts the president's terms of peace.

1898. Aug. 12. The peace protocol is signed. An armistice is proclaimed and the Cuban blockade raised.

1898. Oct. 17. The president receives the degree of LL. D. from the University of Chicago.

1898. Dec. 10. The treaty of peace between Spain and the United States is signed at Paris.

1900. March 14. The president signs the "gold standard act."

#### Renominated for Presidency.

1900. June 21. The Republican national convention at Philadelphia unanimously renominates William McKinley for the presidency.

1900. June 21. The president's amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos is published in Manila.

1900. July 10. The United States government makes public a statement of its policy as to its affairs in China.

1900. Sept. 10. Letter accepting the presidential nomination and discussing the issues of the campaign is given to the public.

1900. Nov. 6. In the presidential election William McKinley carries 282 states, which have an aggregate of 262 votes in the electoral college, his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan, carrying 17 states, having 155 electoral votes. His popular plurality is also larger than in the election of 1896.

1901. Begins a triumphal tour of the United States in May, the same being terminated by the sudden illness of Mrs. McKinley while at Los Angeles, Cal. Returns to Washington from San Francisco early in June.

#### India's Army Elephants.

Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When meal time arrives they are drawn up before piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes 10 pounds of raw rice done up in five two pound packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves and then tied with grass. At the command "Attention!" each elephant raises his trunk and a package is thrown into his capacious mouth. By this method of feeding not a single grain of rice is wasted.

#### Bull Fighting on Bicycles.

In Spain bull fighting on bicycles is becoming popular. Not long ago Carlos Rodriguez, a famous cyclist, and Senor Badilla, a noted picador, mounted on cycles, tackled a bull in the arena at Madrid. The bull won in a canter.

A plant that grows in India, called the phlotacea electrica, emits electric sparks. The hand which touches it immediately experiences a shock.